

2019 CMS National Report

Deadline for submission of the National Reports: 17 August 2019

Reporting period: from April 2017 to August 2019

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions and are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, when required.

COP Resolution 9.4 called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) has been successfully implemented and used by CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Decision 12.4 requested the Secretariat, taking account of advice from the informal advisory group, to develop a proposal to be submitted for the approval of the 48th meeting of the Standing Committee (StC48) for a revision of the format for the national reports to be submitted to the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties and subsequently. The new format was adopted by StC48 in October 2018 and made available as an offline version downloadable from the CMS website in December 2018. The revised format aims inter alia at collecting data and information relevant to eight indicators adopted by COP12 for the purpose of assessing implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by StC48. In addition, as requested by StC48, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat. This includes customized species lists by Party. Please note that the lists include taxa at the species level originating from the disaggregation of taxa listed on Appendix II at a level higher than species. Please review the information and update or amend it, when necessary.

The Secretariat was also requested to develop and produce a guidance document to accompany any revised National Report Format. Please note that guidance has been provided for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information 'i' icon).

For any question, please contact Ms. María José Ortiz, Programme Management Officer, at maria-jose.ortiz@cms.int

High-level summary of key messages

In your country, in the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:

Guidance: This section invites you to summarise briefly the most important positive aspects of CMS implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern. Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only. Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into some very brief and simple "high level" messages for decision-makers and for wider audiences. Although keeping it brief, please try also to be specific where you can, e.g. "New wildlife legislation enacted in 2018 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds" is more informative than "stronger laws"; "50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles" is more informative than "lack of funding".

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

> Conservation objectives and measures for migratory species, as well as related monitoring obligations, have become integral part of the 10-year management plans for the forestry sector.

Further work on promoting high environmental standards, including through Ecological Network Impact Assessment, in the planning and construction of structures to minimize their impact on species, and seeking to minimize the impact of existing structures where it becomes evident that they constitute a negative impact for the species concerned.

Work on identifying the level of threats and defining possible measures for marine migratory species.

Building capacity for conservation actions (in relevant institutions) to combat illegal poisoning by raising knowledge.

Raising awareness about migratory species, their current plight and the threats that they face, and defining and implementation of the measures that need to be taken to conserve them.

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention? (List up to five items):

> Mainstreaming of conservation measures for migratory species in other sectors, particularly agriculture and fisheries, due to insufficient institutional capacities, advice and training, and no buy-in from stakeholders and the local community.

Insufficient capacities for surveillance of illegal activities (poaching, poisoning etc.) and further prosecution.

The main priorities for future implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

> Target 1: People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use.

Target 4: Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats are developed and applied, consistent with engagements under the CMS and other relevant international and regional obligations and commitments

Target 15: The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.

I. Administrative Information

Name of Contracting Party

> Croatia

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country (DDMMYY)

> 01102000

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

> /

Report compiler

Name and title

> /

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Designated CMS National Focal Point

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II. Accession/Ratification of CMS Agreements/MOUs

Please confirm the status of your country's participation in the following Agreements/MOUs, and indicate any updates or corrections required:

Please select only one option

Yes, the lists are correct and up to date

No, updates or corrections are required, as follows:

Updates or corrections:

>

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:

Please select only one per line

	Party/Signatory	Range State, but not a Party/Signatory	Not applicable (= not a Range State)
Western African Aquatic Mammals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
West African Elephants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wadden Sea Seals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern South American Grassland Birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Andean Huemul	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slender-billed Curlew	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Siberian Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sharks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saiga Antelope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ruddy-headed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islands Cetaceans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monk Seal in the Atlantic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle-European Great Bustard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IOSEA Marine Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
High Andean Flamingos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gorilla Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EUROBATS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dugong	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bukhara Deer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birds of Prey (Raptors)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Atlantic Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ASCOBANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aquatic Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AEWA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACCOBAMS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

III. Species on the Convention Appendices

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix I species for which the country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix I species occurrence list for your country here.

Guidance: Article I(1)(h) of the Convention defines when a country is a Range State for a species, by reference also to the definition of “range” in Article I(1)(f). The latter refers to all the areas that a migratory species inhabits, stays in temporarily, crosses or overflies at any time on its normal migration route. In adopting the current format for national reports, the Standing Committee was aware that there are occasional cases where it may be difficult to determine what is a “normal” migration route, and for example to distinguish this from aberrant or vagrant occurrences. This issue has been identified for possible examination in the future by the Sessional Committee of the CMS Scientific Council. In the meantime, if in doubt, please make the interpretation that you think will best serve the wider aims of the Convention. A note on the application of the Convention to Overseas Territories/Autonomous Regions of Parties can be found at https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/instrument/territories_reservations%202015.pdf.

References throughout this report format to “species” should be taken to include subspecies where an Appendix to the Convention so provides, or where the context otherwise requires.

Please select only one option

Yes the file is correct and up to date (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments you may wish in respect of individual species)

No, amendments are needed and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (please upload the amended file using the attachment button below).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix I Croatia.xlsx](#)

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix II species for which the country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix II species occurrence list for your country here.

Guidance: See the guidance note in question III.1 concerning the interpretation of “Range State”.

Please select only one option

Yes the file is correct and up to date (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments you may wish in respect of individual species)

No, amendments are needed and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (please upload the amended file using the attachment button below).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix II Croatia.xlsx](#)

IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?

Please select only one option

- Yes for all Appendix I species
 Yes for some species
 Yes for part of the country, or a particular territory or territories
 No

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

> Nature Protection Act (OG No. 80/13, 15/18 and 14/19); Ordinance on strictly protected species (OG No. 144/13 and 73/16)

Exceptions: Where the taking of Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

If yes, please indicate in the Excel file linked to below which species, which reasons among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Guidance: According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article. For any species you list in this table, therefore, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved. According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Please therefore state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

>

Exceptions: Where the taking of Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

If yes, please indicate in the Excel file linked to below which species, which reasons among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Guidance: According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article. For any species you list in this table, therefore, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved. According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Please therefore state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article

III(7).

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is not prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies

Please select only one option

- Legislation being considered
 Legislation in draft
 Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>

Other

>

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is not prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

Please select only one option

- Legislation being considered
 Legislation in draft
 Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>

Other

>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is not prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

Please select only one option

- Legislation being considered
 Legislation in draft
 Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>

Other

>

Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged outside national jurisdictional limits in intentionally taking Appendix I species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No
 Don't know

Please provide more information on the circumstances of the take, including any future plans in respect of such take.

>

V. Awareness

(SPMS Target 1: People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use.)

During the reporting period, please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems (note that answers given in section XVIII on SPMS Target 15 may also be relevant).

(Select all that apply).

- Campaigns on specific topics
- Teaching programmes in schools or colleges
- Press and media publicity, including social media
- Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
- Engagement of specific stakeholder groups
- Special publications
- Interpretation at nature reserves and other sites
- Other (please specify)

>

- No actions taken

Impact of actions

Please indicate any specific elements of CMS COP Resolutions 11.8 (Rev. COP12) (Communication, Information and Outreach Plan) and 11.9 (World Migratory Bird Day) which have been particularly taken forward by these actions.

> Regarding the CMS COP Resolution 11.9 (World Migratory Bird Day) Celebration of the World Migratory Bird Day in Croatia is organized every year since 2006, in the second week of May. The main goals of these events are raising public awareness of the need to protect the migratory birds and their habitats, whether it is for resting, breeding or a flyway. These events are organized by civil organizations that work in nature protection field and public institutions that manage protected areas.

Regarding the Resolution 11.8 (Rev. COP12) (Communication, Information and Outreach Plan):

Marine Educational Centre Pula raises public awareness on sea turtle conservation through organized visits of the Centre and sea turtle release events. These events are held in June, marking the World sea turtle day and are promoted through media, educational material and directly, by informing participants. In the centre there is a permanent exhibition about sea turtles and lectures for stakeholders are held (school children, students, adults etc.).

Lošinj Marine Education Centre features permanent and temporary exhibitions as well as interactive multimedia presentations. It regularly hosts workshops and lectures for visitors addressing different interests and catering for various age groups. It is the focal point for presentation of the Blue World Institute's (BWI) work, a tourist attraction, and an education hub for the region. Various public awareness and educational activities are carried out: The Dolphins Day is celebrated every year in Veli Lošinj since 1992. Also BWI has produced posters, t-shirts, leaflets, workbook for children about sea turtles and dolphins.

During the Interreg V-A Slovenia-Croatia project „ČIGRA“ (TERN), four information panels about Common Terns have been deployed near their inland breeding colonies. A special issue of the Slovenian journal „Svet ptic“ on the topic of terns and river habitats has been created in cooperation with DOPPS (BirdLife Slovenia), translated to Croatian and widely distributed. Stakeholder groups concerning continental tern populations, such as local fishing groups, energetics and water management companies, local public authorities for nature protection, NGOs, LAGs, as well as local business and property owners have been contacted and consulted while preparing an action plan for conserving continental tern populations. Terns and the project were also presented at a meeting of stakeholders of the Natura 2000 site „Sava kod Hrušćice“. Two educational camps regarding terns and river ecology have been organised for high-school students of the Varaždin and Međimurje counties in 2018 and 2019. The project, as well as tern ecology and conservation, has been promoted at various public events including lectures for school children, exhibition of roll-up posters, media appearances etc. Local public institutions were also engaged through the development of a tern monitoring program, which was presented at two workshops, one in Samobor in 2018 and another in Jastrebarsko in 2019.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[worldmigratorybirdday](#)

Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?

Tick one box

Please select only one option

- 1. Very little impact
- 2. Small impact

- 3. Good impact
- 4. Large positive impact
- Not known

Please identify the main form(s) of evidence that has/have been used to make this assessment.
> /

VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

(SPMS Target 2: Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into international, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including on livelihoods, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.)

Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any national or local strategies and/or planning processes in your country relating to development, poverty reduction and/or livelihoods?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide a short summary:

>

Do the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' referred to in SPMS Target 2 currently feature in any other national reporting processes in your country?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide a short summary:

> Pursuant to the provisions of the Birds Directive, EU member states have the duty to report on the population status and trend of all bird species naturally occurring in the territory of a given member state. Pursuant to the provisions of the Habitats Directive, EU member states have the duty to report on the conservation status of species and habitat listed on the annexes of the Directive.

Through these processes, EU member states report on the progress of the implementation of directives' provisions.

In 2019 Croatia submitted first report on the conservation status of around 600 species and habitat types according to these two Directives.

Values of migratory species and their habitats are also analyzed within the framework of preparation of species management plans.

Describe the main involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

> In Croatia, many non-governmental organizations are dealing with the conservation of migratory species are involved by implementing research, monitoring, education and rising of public awareness. Some of them are listed below:

Association for Animal protection, Ruščica

Association- BIOM - research, monitoring, conservation of birds and their habitats

Association for Bat Conservation Tragus (ABC Tragus) - research, monitoring, conservation of bats and their habitats

AWAP- Association for wild animal protection, Zagreb

Biology Students Association BIUS, Bird Group, Bat Group - research, monitoring, conservation of birds, bats and their habitats

Blue World Institute of Marine Research and Conservation, Veli Lošinj (BWI) - research, monitoring, conservation of cetaceans, marine turtles and other endangered large marine vertebrates and their habitats

Centre for Nature Research and Conservation Fokus - research, monitoring, conservation of bats and their habitats

Croatian Biospeleological Society (CBSS) - research, monitoring, conservation of bats and their habitats

Croatian Society for the Conservation of Birds and Nature, Zagreb Osijek - research, monitoring, conservation of birds and their habitats

Grifon - Birds of Prey Conservation Centre, Senj - research, monitoring, conservation of the Griffon Vulture

Marine Educational Centre Pula (MEC Pula) (<http://www.aquarium.hr/>) - conservation (primarily rehabilitation) of marine turtles

Raptor Rescue Croatia - Falconry, conservation of birds of prey, wildlife hospital, education and research, Dubrava - Šibenik

The Association of Environmental Protection "Val", Zagreb (<http://val-nature.hr/>)- scientific research, popularization and education of marine mammals

Describe the main involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

> Small scale grant schemes not specifically targeted, but may include migratory species.

VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

(SPMS Target 3: National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.)

Have any governance arrangements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, improved during the reporting period?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No, but there is scope to do so
 No, because existing arrangements already satisfy all the points in Target 3

Please provide a short summary:

> Conservation objectives and measures for migratory species, as well as related monitoring obligations, have become integral part of the 10-year management plans for the forestry sector.

In 2018 new type of cooperation with the forestry sector has been established related to forestry management plans. Namely, through amendments of forestry and nature protection legislation, new type of forest management plans have been introduced: forestry management plans that include ecological network management plan. Since 2018, 49 such plans have been elaborated through close cooperation of forestry and nature conservation sector, especially concerning the planned activities needed to reach the conservation objectives of forest ecosystems.

To what extent have these improvements helped to achieve Target 3 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)? Tick one box.

Please select only one option

1. Minimal contribution
 2. Partial contribution
 3. Good contribution
 4. Major contribution
 Not known

Please describe briefly how this assessment was made

> These plans are still in early phase of implementation to have a clear assessment of their contribution to Target 3, but we anticipate they will have good contribution towards making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.

Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different sectors or groups been established at national or other territorial level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

Guidance: There is no fixed model for what these arrangements may involve, and it is for each Contracting Party to decide what best suits its own circumstances. Examples could include a steering group that includes representatives of territorial administration authorities, a coordination committee that involves the lead government department (e.g. environment) working with other departments (e.g. agriculture, industry); a forum that brings together government and NGOs; a liaison group that links with business and private sector interests; a stakeholder forum involving representatives of indigenous and local communities; a coordination team that brings together the National Focal Points for each of the biodiversity-related MEAs to which the country is a Party (see also question VII.3); or any other appropriate mechanism. These mechanisms may be specifically focused on migratory species issues, or they may address CMS implementation in conjunction with related processes such as NBSAP coordination, a National Ramsar Committee, etc. The Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments (https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/basic_page_documents/Internet_english_09012014.pdf) may be helpful in giving further context for this.

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide a short summary:

> Institute for Environment and Nature Conservation (please note that Croatian Agency for Environment and Nature (CAEN) is from 1st January 2019 integrated within the Ministry of Environment and Energy as Institute for Environment and Nature Conservation, hereinafter: IENC) organizes and runs National Alerting and Monitoring System for captured, dead, injured and sick animals of strictly protected species. In the framework of this System, the Protocol for Alerting and Monitoring of dead, sick or injured strictly protected marine species (marine mammals, sea turtles and cartilaginous fish) - National Stranding Network was established. Work on the establishment of the Protocol started in 2008. In 2011 CAEN and National Protection and Rescue Directorate (National and County 112 Centers (CC 112)) made an agreement to centralize the alerts on dead, sick or injured strictly protected marine species. Specific communication protocols were established between

the CC 112, CAEN, and other protocol associates.

Beside CC 112 and IENC, there are other associate institutions that are involved in implementation of the Protocol through cooperation agreements: Faculty of Veterinary Medicine University of Zagreb, Croatian Veterinary Institute Zagreb, Marine Educational Center Pula, veterinary ambulances/stations in the coastal counties, coastal counties departments and services which are responsible for the operation of the ECO boats. Each associate performs a part of the activities envisaged by the Protocol, which are in accordance with their usual activities. Where appropriate and necessary, other associates are involved such as: Public Institutions of National Parks and Nature Parks, Public Institutions for Management of protected areas on a regional and local level, port authorities, maritime police, utility providers of the local municipality and the civil society organizations.

Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 23-25 of CMS COP Resolution 11.10 (Rev. COP12) (Synergies and partnerships)?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please provide a short summary:

> In Croatia, the Ministry of Environment and Energy, Nature Protection directorate is competent national authority for nature protection. For that reason focal points of the CMS and other relevant Conventions (CBD, Bern Convention, Ramsar Convention, etc.) are in the Ministry of Environment and Energy.

Has your country or any jurisdictional subdivision within your country adopted legislation, policies or action plans that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please identify the legislation, policies or action plans concerned:

>

VIII. Incentives

(SPMS Target 4: Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats are developed and applied, consistent with engagements under the CMS and other relevant international and regional obligations and commitments.)

Has there been any elimination, phasing out or reforming of harmful incentives in your country resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because no such incentives have existed

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>

Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because there is no scope to do so

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

> Compensations for damages caused by mammals are granted as compensation for damage on catches of sole fish, bogue, red mullet, mackerel, gilthead, muzzle, saddled seabream and cuttlefish, which are caused by dolphins on single and triple gillnets or bottom trawls.

The compensation is granted on the basis of the Ordinance on the conditions, criteria and method of granting support under the support program for the protection and restoration of marine biodiversity and marine ecosystems and for compensation schemes under sustainable fishing activities - compensation for damage caused by mammals (OG No. 84/17).

IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

(SPMS Target 5: Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes.)

During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are contributing to the achievement of the results defined in SPMS Target 5?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 In development / planned
 No

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

> The Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Croatia (OG No. 30/09) states that focusing on sustainable production and consumption is one of the key challenges in achieving sustainable development. There are numerous sectors where sustainable production and consumption patterns can be applied to reduce consumption of natural resources, reduce the generation of hazardous and toxic substances, reduce emissions into the air, water and soil and reduce waste generation. Various measures and activities are being launched to promote the concept of sustainable consumption and production, e.g. through efficient use of resources. In particular, eco-labels are being developed to help manufacturers and service providers to comply with high environmental standards throughout the product life cycle and the services provided.

Some of the implemented steps are listed below:

Eco-labels that include the lifecycle of products and services are Friend of the Environment and EU Ecolabel. EMAS is a voluntary designation intended for organizations (enterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises, corporations, public authorities) that manage their activities in accordance with high environmental standards. In the field of agriculture, an eco-labeling and control system has been established.

Greening of public procurement is part of the process of introducing criteria for environmental protection, resource efficiency, energy efficiency, etc. in the tender documentation within the framework of public procurement.

As one of the instruments for promoting sustainable construction, a system of energy certification of buildings has been put in place.

Cycling is being promoted as a sustainable lifestyle for people in cities equally important for the environment and health.

A national portal for sustainable tourism has been established, containing good practices from Croatia.

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

> /

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>

What is preventing progress?

>

X. Threats and Pressures Affecting Migratory Species; Including Obstacles to Migration

(SPMS Targets 6+7: Fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting are within safe ecological limits; Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

Which of the following pressures on migratory species or their habitats are having an adverse impact in your country on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices?

Guidance: This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on CMS-listed migratory species at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.

Please note that, consistent with the terms of the Convention, “in your country” may in certain circumstances include areas outside national jurisdictional limits where the activities of any vessels flagged to your country are involved.

Direct killing and taking

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Illegal hunting	Appendix I and Appendix II Bird species	3
Legal hunting	Appendix II Bird species	3
Other harvesting and take	/	/
Illegal trade	/	/
Deliberate poisoning	/	/

Bycatch

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Bycatch	Appendix I and Appendix II Aquatic Mammals; Reptiles; Fish species	2

Collisions and electrocution

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Electrocution	Appendix I and Appendix II Bird species	3
Wind turbines	Appendix I and Appendix II Birds species/ Appendix II Bat species	3
Other collisions	Appendix I and Appendix II Bird species	3

Other mortality

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low

Predation	/	/
Disease	/	/
Accidental/indirect poisoning	Appendix II Bird species	3
Unexplained stranding events	/	/

Alien and/or invasive species

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Alien and/or invasive species	Appendix II Bird species	3

Disturbance and disruption

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Disturbance	Appendix II Bird species/ Appendix II Bat species	3
Light pollution	Appendix II Bat species	3
Underwater noise	Appendix I and Appendix II Aquatic mammals; Reptile species	3

Habitat destruction/degradation

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Habitat loss/destruction (including deforestation)	Appendix I and Appendix II Bird species/ Appendix II Bat species	2
Habitat degradation	Appendix I and Appendix II Bird species	2
Mineral exploration/extraction	Appendix II Bat species	3
Unsustainable land/resource use	Appendix II Bird, Bat species	3
Urbanization	Appendix II Bat species	3
Marine debris (including plastics)	Appendix I and Appendix II Aquatic mammals; Reptiles, Fish; Bird species	2
Other pollution	/	/
Too much/too little water	Appendix I and Appendix II Bird species	2
Fire	Appendix I and Appendix II Bird species	3
Physical barriers	Appendix II Birds, Bat species	3

Climate change

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Climate change	Appendix II Bird, Bat species	2

Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Lack of knowledge	Appendix I and Appendix II Aquatic mammals; Bird species/ Appendix II Bat species	2
Inadequate legislation	/	/
Inadequate enforcement of legislation	Appendix II Bird, Bat species	2
Inadequate transboundary management	Appendix II Bird species	3

Other (please specify)

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
	/	/

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in countering any of the pressures identified above? (Identify the pressures concerned).

> Drafting of Species Action Plans for several annex I and Annex II Species.

Since 2017, HEP Distribution system operator (HEP DSO) has been systematically monitoring the medium voltage electricity power lines on the island of Cres, due to the significant negative impact on the Griffon vultures population. During the reporting period, more than 130 dangerous electricity pylons on the island of Cres were protected and underground cabling of about 5 kilometers of overhead network was carried out precisely to protect the griffon vultures.

Within Resolution 4.17 ACCOBAMS, Ministry of Environment and Energy is preparing guidelines for mitigation of anthropogenic noise on marine mammals and sea turtles. The mapping of underwater noise in the north Adriatic Sea started in 2019 in the scope of the EU Italy- Croatia Interreg SOUNDSCAPE project as a creation of a cross-border scientific and institutional cooperation which will increase the current knowledge on the underwater noise and the human activities that significantly contribute to it in order to ensure efficient protection of the sensitive marine species and sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning the pressures identified above? (Identify the pressures concerned).

> There are no data on increasing negative impacts of the identified pressures on the reporting period, however, the stated pressures are still present, e.g. Habitat degradation which is expect to increase with Climate change. Inadequate enforcement of legislation is still present due lack of financial and human resources.

Habitat loss and degradation for example of freshwater habitats, loss of natural river habitats (gravel and sand islands, vertical river banks) and natural dynamics of river.

Have you adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) ("Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or

obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species”)?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>

Please add any further comments on the implementation of specific provisions in relevant CMS COP Resolutions, including for example:

Resolution 12.22 on by-catch.

Resolution 12.14 on underwater noise.

Resolution 12.20 on marine debris.

Resolution 7.3 (Rev. COP12) on oil pollution

Resolution 11.22 (Rev. COP12) on live captures of cetaceans (and Decision 12.48).

Resolutions 7.5 (Rev. COP12) and 11.27 (Rev. COP12) on renewable energy.

Resolutions 7.4 and 10.11 on power lines and migratory birds.

Resolution 11.15 (Rev. COP12) on poisoning of migratory birds.

Resolution 11.16 (Rev. COP12) on illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds (and Decision 12.26).

Resolution 11.31 on wildlife crime.

Resolution 12.21 on climate change (and Decision 12.72).

Resolution 11.28 on invasive alien species.

Resolution 12.6 on wildlife disease.

Resolution 12.25 on conservation of intertidal and coastal habitats.

Resolution 10.2 on conservation emergencies

Resolution 7.2 (Rev. COP12) on impact assessment.

> Resolution 12.22 on by-catch:

At national level, sporadic data on bycatch is collected through the National Stranding Network. Also, from 2019 fishermen have the obligation to record and to report bycatch of endangered species, including marine turtles. Activities aimed to reduce the impact of fishing by providing fishermen with the best practices to significantly reduce the mortality of turtles incidentally caught have been done in the scope of the LIFE Euroturtles project.

Resolution 12.14 on underwater noise:

In 2014 for the purpose of the implementation of MSFD Government of the Republic of Croatia, adopted Monitoring System for the Assessment of the status of the Adriatic Sea (OG No. 153/2014) and underwater noise is one of the descriptor that is being monitored. Implementation of monitoring started in 2016.

Additionally, few projects have started in 2018 that will cover underwater noise research and analysis, basin wide.

Resolution 12.20 on marine debris:

In 2017, IENC carried out projects for the operational implementation of the Monitoring and observation system and collected, validated and entered data into the Adriatic Sea Monitoring Reporting System. Implementation of the monitoring of the parameters needed for the assessment of descriptors marine litter and underwater noise according to the Adriatic Sea Monitoring Plan for 2017 was done.

Resolution 11.22 (Rev. COP12) on live captures of cetaceans (and Decision 12.48):

All Cetacean species with the natural range in the Adriatic Sea, as well as the ones that occasionally occur, are strictly protected in Croatia so any capture, killing or intentional disturbance is prohibited by law.

Resolutions 7.5 (Rev. COP12) and 11.27 (Rev. COP12) on renewable Energy:

Ecological Network Impact Assessment (ENIA) is carried out for strategies, plans, programs and projects.

When it comes to strategies, plans and programmes, ENIA is performed within the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). In such a manner, already in the early planning stages, favourable solutions are chosen in order to avoid or mitigate possible negative impacts on the environment and nature. When it comes to projects, ENIA is performed either as an independent procedure, or within the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). These procedures are being harmonized with the obligations stemming from international agreements, among other CMS, and with the obligations stemming from the EU legislation. If the ENIA concludes that the negative impact is significant, project mitigation measures are prescribed in relation to conservation objectives for the areas of the ecological network where the project is implemented or where the project may have an impact.

In the reporting period several SEAs that included infrastructure developments were conducted. These SEAs included the appropriate assessment of the plans/strategies in light of their effects on conservation objectives and integrity of Natura 2000 sites (ENIA). Within these SEAs in order to mitigate the adverse effects of planned developments on biodiversity, measures were prescribed for all developments found to have negative impacts. These measures were, amongst other, related to prevention of electrocution and collision and are completely in line with the Guidelines on How to Avoid or Mitigate Impact of Electricity Power Grids on Migratory Birds in the African-Eurasian Region (Prinsen, H.A.M., Smallie, J.J., Boere, G.C. & Pires, N.

(Compilers); AEW Conservation Guidelines No. 14, CMS Technical Series No. 29, AEW Technical Series No. 50, CMS Raptors MOU Technical Series No. 3, Bonn, Germany, 2012., <http://www.unep->

aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts50_electr_guidelines_03122014.pdf).

In order to improve the quality of these assessments Manual for appropriate assessments of projects has been elaborated by MEE and external experts. This manual standardize content of impact assessment study for ecological network which contributes to its quality and better understanding for developer and competent bodies. In addition, the Manual contains recommendations how to recognize which projects go under the ENIA, and for which the procedure is not necessary. Manual encompasses detailed elaboration of expert approach to assessments of adverse effects on conservation objectives and integrity of Natura 2000 sites. Apart from supporting Croatian institutions in conducting expert work related to ENIA in order to ensure more efficient implementation of the existing legislative framework in line with the best EU practices, this Manual can be used for public information and it is available to all stakeholders interested in this topic.

In addition to the Manual, several White papers covering specific type of projects have been elaborated as well. White papers give an overview of specific types of adverse influences and possible mitigation solutions for particular type of projects: road infrastructure, small hydropower plants and river management.

Resolutions 7.4 and 10.11 on power lines and migratory birds:

Measures and guidelines against electrocution, such as bird-safe insulation of electricity pylons, bird exclusion device, artificial bird safe perch, medium voltage lines placed underground, are integrated in the internal working documents of HEP-DSO.

At the beginning of 2019, on the initiative of Nature Park Lonjsko polje, HEP DSO has committed to protect all dangerous electricity pylons from bird electrocution within park boundaries (approximately 100 electricity pylons). All electricity pylons in in the village of Cigoc have been protected so far, with activities expected to be completed in June 2020.

Resolution 11.16 (Rev. COP12) on illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds (and Decision 12.26): Project Adriatic Flyway 3 -Within the framework of a project for the protection of important wetlands along the Adriatic Flyway which is supported by the Mava Foundation, EuroNatur fights for the conservation of vital resting areas. In the centre of EuroNatur's project activities are the main resting places along the Adriatic Flyway: the karst region of Livanjsko Polje in Bosnia and the Neretva Delta in the border area between Croatia and Bosnia Herzegovina. Main goal of the Project is to prevent poaching and establish hunting ban areas on the sites.

LIFE Against Bird Crime - Delivering the EU Biodiversity Strategy: Awareness and Capacity Building against Bird Crime in Priority Flyway Countries (2018-2022) where Croatia is partner on the Project. The long-term goal of the four-year project is to significantly reduce the illegal killing, trapping and taking of birds in the EU and neighbouring Mediterranean region.

Resolution 12.21 on climate change (and Decision 12.72):

Guiding Mediterranean MPAs through the climate change era: Building resilience and adaptation - MPA-ADAPT. The MPA-ADAPT's goals are to develop collaborative and site-specific adaptation plans for MPAs that enhance their resilience to climate change impacts. It aims to incorporate climate change vulnerability assessments and nature-based adaptation planning into their existing management frameworks, and provide guidance to MPAs managers and local stakeholders to implement and test climate change adaptation approaches. Public Institution Brijuni National Park (Croatia) is partner on project. <https://mpa-adapt.interreg-med.eu/>

Resolution 11.28 on invasive alien species.

New legislation has been adopted:

Ordinance on alien species that may be placed on the market and invasive alien species (Official Gazette No. 17/17) It is related to prevention of the introduction and spread of alien and invasive alien species and their management, which address and regulate these issues appropriately.

Act on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of alien and invasive alien species (Official Gazette 15/18, 14/19).

One of the parameters that have been included in the Monitoring System for the Assessment of the Status of the Adriatic Sea is alien and invasive alien species.

Moreover, the objectives of the ESI funded project "Establishment of the National Monitoring System for Invasive Alien Species" (2017 to 2020) are increasing the knowledge about IAS in Croatia through literature review, data analysis and field survey at the national level, creating information system of alien species and IAS.

In the scope of the project East and South European Network for invasive alien species -ESENIAS-TOOLS (2015-2017), a preliminary check list of invasive and alien marine species in Croatia was prepared by the IENC in cooperation with Croatian experts.

In 2017 the ministry of Environment and energy started with the implementation of the project "Development of the system for management and control of invasive alien species" (2017.-2021.). Project is implemented under the Operative programme Competitiveness and Cohesion 2014-2020. The aim of the project is to set up the system for control and management of certain IAS species and to build capacities of responsible institutions. For that purpose action plans and management plans for control of certain IAS and mitigation of their negative impact on protected animal and plant species will be prepared, training workshops will be conducted etc.

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=6665&docType=pdf

Resolution 12.25 on conservation of intertidal and coastal habitats:

Project LIFE Artina (2018-2023) - seabird conservation network in the Adriatic LIFE Artina will help designate

some marine Special Protection Areas in Croatia, drawing up a list of proposed SPAs and suggested management measures for them. The project's specific goals are to:

Identify marine SPAs in Southern Croatia for the yelkouan shearwater, Audouin's gull, and Scopoli's shearwater;

Understand and assess the main threats affecting oceanic bird populations on land and at sea in the project area, and map out actions to mitigate these threats;

Eradicate terrestrial invasive species (black rats) from shearwater breeding colonies and control yellow-legged gulls at Audouin's gull breeding colonies.

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=6691&docType=pdf

XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

(SPMS Target 8: The conservation status of all migratory species, especially threatened species, has considerably improved throughout their range.)

What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (for example national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country in the current reporting period?

If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file (using the attachment button below) detailing a longer list of species.

Guidance: “Conservation status” of migratory species is defined in Article I(1)(b) of the Convention as “the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance”; and four conditions for conservation status to be taken as “favourable” are set out in Article I(1)(c).

The emphasis of this question is on “major changes” in the current reporting period. Information is therefore expected here only where particularly notable shifts in status have occurred, such as those that might be represented by a re-categorisation of national Red List threat status for a given species (or subspecies, where relevant).

Please note also that you are only being asked about the situation in your country. Information about global trends, and global Red List reclassifications etc, will be communicated to the CMS via other channels outside the national reporting process.

Terrestrial mammals (not including bats)

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
				/

Aquatic mammals

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	There are no confirmed specimens since 2014.	Antolović, J., Frković, A., Grubešić, M., Holcer, D., Vuković, M., Flajšman, E., Grgurev, M., Hamidović, D., Pavlinić, I. i Tvrčković, N. (2006): 'Crvena knjiga sisavaca Hrvatske', Ministarstvo kulture, Državni zavod za zaštitu prirode, Zagreb. http://www.haop.hr/hr/publikacije/crvena-knjiga-sisavaca-hrvatske Rako, N. (2011): Izvještaj o opažanju jedinke sredozemne medvjedice (Monachus monachus) uz zapadnu obalu otoka Cresa, Plavi svijet Institut za istraživanje i zaštitu mora Gomerčić, M. D., Gomerčić, T., Huber, D., & Gomerčić, H. (2005, December). Recent sightings of the monk seal in Croatian areas of the Adriatic. The Monachus Guardian, 8. www.monachus-guardian.org/mguard16/1621feature.htm . Bundone et al. (2019) On sightings of (vagrant?) monk seals, Monachus monachus, in the Mediterranean Basin and their importance for the conservation of the species. Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems DOI: 10.1002/aqc.3005.	RE	Monachus monachus

Bats

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
				/

Birds

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
				/

Reptiles

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
				/

Fish

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
				/

Insects

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
				/

XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

(SPMS Target 9: International and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species fully reflects a migration systems approach, in which all States sharing responsibility for the species concerned engage in such actions in a concerted way.)

In the current reporting period, has your country initiated or participated in the development of any proposals for new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II species (following the advice in COP Resolution 12.8)?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide a short summary:

>

In the current reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please specify which countries have been approached:

- Azerbaijan
 Bahamas
 Bahrain
 Barbados
 Belize
 Bhutan
 Botswana
 Brunei Darussalam
 Cambodia
 Canada
 Central African Republic
 China
 Colombia
 Comoros
 Democratic People's Republic of Korea
 Dominica
 El Salvador
 Grenada
 Guatemala
 Guyana
 Haiti
 Iceland
 Indonesia
 Jamaica
 Japan
 Kiribati
 Kuwait
 Lao People's Democratic Republic
 Andorra
 Lebanon
 Lesotho
 Malawi
 Malaysia
 Maldives
 Marshall Islands
 Mexico
 Micronesia
 Myanmar
 Namibia
 Nauru
 Nepal
 Nicaragua
 Niue
 Oman

- Papua New Guinea
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- San Marino
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Solomon Islands
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Tonga
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- United States of America
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City State
- Venezuela
- Viet Nam
- Zambia

In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of concerted actions under CMS (as detailed in COP Resolution 12.28) to address the needs of relevant migratory species? (See the species list in Annex 3 to Resolution 12.28 www.cms.int/en/document/concerted-actions-1)

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please describe the results of these actions achieved so far:

>

Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 9 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (all relevant States engaging in cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach), including for example (but not limited to) measures to implement Resolution 12.11 (and Decision 12.34) on flyways and Resolution 12.17 (and Decision 12.54) on South Atlantic whales?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please provide details:

> Croatia and Slovenia have joint Interreg project ČIGRA (TERN) which aims to protect freshwater populations of the Common Tern and its habitats. During the project, terns were GPS tagged to investigate connection between colonies. Genetic analysis was undertaken to identify population boundaries.

XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

(SPMS Target 10: All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.)

Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified (for example by an inventory) in your country?

Guidance: The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a “critical” site or habitat for migratory species, and in this context it is left to report compilers to work to any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement. The Scientific Council Sessional Committee is likely to give this issue further consideration at a future date. In the meantime some helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the “Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species” presented to COP11 (<https://www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-review-aspects-ecological-networks-relating-migratory-species>) and the “Critical Site Network Tool” developed under the auspices of AEWA and the Ramsar Convention (<http://wow.wetlands.org/informationflyway/criticalsiteneetworktool/tabid/1349/language/en-US/Default.aspx>).

Please select only one option

- Yes, fully
- Partially - to a large extent
- Partially - to a small or moderate extent
- No

What are the main gaps and priorities to address, if any, in order to achieve full identification of relevant critical habitats and sites as required to achieve SPMS target 10?

> With identifying important bird areas and designation of Natura2000 network in Croatia, critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures. Further research is needed to identify important sites for marine turtles, marine birds and fish species.

Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / for some areas
- In development
- No

Please provide a short summary:

>

Please provide a short summary:

>

Has your country adopted any new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (a) (“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction”)?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>

In respect of protected areas in your country that are important for migratory species, have any assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / for some areas
- In development
- No

Please provide a reference and/or summarise what is covered:

>

Beyond Protected Areas, are other effective area-based conservation measures implemented in your

country in ways which benefit migratory species?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please describe:

> In 2017 (by way of national Ordinance on particular management regime in the part of Jabuka Pit area published on 8 September 2017 in OG No 90/17) Croatia enforced a particular management regime in the area of Jabuka/Pomo Pit area, as Fisheries Restricted Area (FRA), which implied a complete prohibition of using trawling gears, bottom set longlines, hooks and lines, pots and gillnets as well as sport and recreational fisheries over the area under the national jurisdiction and beyond it for the period of more than 3 years - until 31 December 2020.

Please add any particular information about key steps taken to implement specific provisions in relevant CMS COP Resolutions, including for example:

Resolution 12.7 on ecological networks.

Resolution 12.13 on Important Marine Mammal Areas.

Resolution 12.24 on Marine Protected Area networks in the ASEAN region.

Resolution 12.25 on intertidal and other coastal habitats.

> Resolution 12.7 on ecological networks:

According to the Art. 54 of the NPA ecological network is proclaimed for the purpose of conservation and achieving favorable conservation status of wild birds and their habitats, other species of wild animals and plants and their habitats, as well as habitat types of special interest for the EU and Croatia. Ecological network areas also include Special Protection Areas (SPAs), areas important for rare and vulnerable birds and for the conservation of migratory bird species, especially wetland areas of international importance. Within the Operational Programme Competitiveness and Cohesion 2014-2020, Priority Axis 6. "Environmental Protection and Sustainability of Resources" Croatia has started implementing two three projects related to the marine habitats. One of the projects is 'Development of a framework for the management of the ecological network Natura 2000' which started in September 2017. The project's objective is to set up the management framework for Natura 2000 network to meet preconditions set out in Habitats Directive in the time frame prescribed by the Directive - definition of conservation measures needed and designation of special area of conservation (SACs).

Resolution 12.25 on intertidal and other coastal habitats:

Setting up a long-term monitoring for assessing the conservation status of habitat types included in the Annex I of the Habitats Directive is planned through the project "Establishment of the system of monitoring conservation status of species and habitats" (2018-2022). Additionally, the project "Mapping of coastal and seabed habitats in the Adriatic sea under the national jurisdiction" (2018-2022) is expected to produce a detailed map of marine habitats.

XIV. Ecosystem Services

(SPMS Target 11: Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.)

Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species (contributing to the achievement of SPMS Target 11) been undertaken in your country since the adoption of the SPMS in 2014?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 Partly / in progress
 No

Please provide a short summary (including source references where applicable):

>

Please provide a short summary (including source references where applicable):

> Through the project "Reed beds - Freshwater Ecosystem Services Assessment" an evaluation of the services of reedbeds was implemented during the 2018 in 1 pilot area. This site was selected because according to the Regulation on the list of habitat types, maps of habitats and endangered and rare habitat types, Ramsar Convention and Habitat Directive the reedbeds are rare and vulnerable habitats of endangered species that are at the same time nesting ground, resting and winter ground of many birds.

The project EcoWET - Wetlands Ecosystem Services Assessment in Croatia-Serbia cross border region (INTERREG IPA) - Main result of the project is Guideline for mapping, assessment and monitoring of wetland ecosystems services. Guideline was tested in 6 pilot areas: Special Ornithological Reserve Podpanj and fishponds Donji Miholjac, Northern Middle Podunavlje, Spačva basin, Special nature reserve Zasavica, Bara Trskovača and Bosut forests. Based on assessed ecosystem services, Action plan for their improvement has been developed for each pilot area, which is an important management tool.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[The project EcoWET](#)

[The project "Reed beds - Freshwater Ecosystem Services Assessment"](#)

XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

(SPMS Target 12: The genetic diversity of wild populations of migratory species is safeguarded, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion.)

Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity in your country?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please select the relevant strategies (select all that apply):

- Captive breeding
- Captive breeding and release
- Gene typing research
- Reproductive material archives/repositories
- Other

>

XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

(SPMS Target 13: Priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with reference where relevant to CMS agreements and action plans and their implementation bodies.)

Are priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems explicitly addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

a. Please provide a link to or attachment of the strategy/action plan

> <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/hr/hr-nbsap-v3-en.pdf>

b. Please identify the elements in the plan/strategy that are particularly relevant to migratory species, and highlight any specific references to the CMS/CMS instruments

> Under the specific objective 1.3 Standardize management in nature protection and establish a performance monitoring system, activities:

1.3.1 Prepare management plans for strictly protected species with action plans for those species determined as priorities; revise the existing management plans;

1.3.2 Ensure the implementation of measures defined by management plans for strictly protected species with action plans for priority strictly protected species, are particularly relevant for the migratory species.;

1.3.3 Establish a comprehensive care system for priority animal species

1.3.4 Establish a comprehensive alert system on fatalities among strictly protected animal species

Specific objective 2.5 Conserve unfragmented natural areas and restore the most threatened degraded habitats activities:

2.5.2 Prepare a map of habitat corridors important for the migrations of the fauna threatened by fragmentation, with impact mitigation measures

2.5.4 Improve the existing monitoring of fatalities among strictly protected animal species due to road and railway transport and due to power lines, primarily through intensified intersectoral cooperation

c. Please add comments on the implementation of the strategy or action plan concerned.

> Institute carries out a regular revision of the list of priority species for which action plans should be prepared.

This list also includes species with existing action/management plans but which should go through revision process. The list of priority species is published on the website (<http://www.haop.hr/hr/tematska-podrucja/prirodne-vrijednosti-stanje-i-ocuvanje/planovi-upravljanja-i-mjere-ocuvanja-6>).

The latest revision was made in 2016 and the list was published at the end of 2016. New revision of the list is expected in 2019.

These are for example - preparation and implementation of Protocols within the National Alert and Rescue system for strictly protected species groups, start up of informal task group on illegal killing of birds (Ministry, NGOs, scientists), several NGO BIOM actions against illegal killing; cooperation between NGO BIOM and national electrical company (HEP) on identification of priority areas (bird electrocution hotspots) and implementation of mitigation measures such as insulation and diverters, preparation of guidelines for reporting findings of critically endangered plant species

National Alert System for strictly protected species is coordinated by CAENInstitute.

Specimens of strictly protected species that have been found sick, death, exhausted, injured, disoriented or wounded are pursuant to Article 67 of the Nature Protection Act (NN 80/13, 15/18, 14/19) collected and settled in Rescue Centres (RC).

Until now protocols for four species groups are established and more are in development.

Protocol for strictly protected marine mammals, turtles and chondrichthyes is in function and operational (<http://www.haop.hr/hr/tematska-podrucja/prirodne-vrijednosti-stanje-i-ocuvanje/ukljucite-se-u-zastitu/protokoli-za-0>) and the Protocol for the collection of samples for monitoring of the appearance of the fungus *Pseudogymnoascus destructans* for bat experts. Also, there are several new protocols in different

stage of development or testing - protocols for bats, otter, birds of prey and snakes. Protocols for serpents and birds have been drafted, but they are still in the test phase.

XVII. Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities

(SPMS Target 14: The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, thereby contributing to the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

Have actions been taken in your country to foster consideration for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No
- Not applicable

Have actions been taken in your country to foster effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No
- Not applicable

If 'yes' or 'partly/in some areas' to either of the preceding two questions, please select which actions have been taken:

(select all that apply)

- Research & documentation
- Engagement initiatives
- Formal recognition of rights
- Inclusion in governance mechanisms
- Management strategies & programmes that integrate traditional and indigenous interests
- Other

> not applicable for Croatia

Please add comments on the implementation of the actions concerned.

> /

How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country to achieving Target 14 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)?

Please select one option:

Please select only one option

- 1. Little or no progress
- 2. Some progress but more work is needed
- 3. Positive advances have been made
- 4. Target substantially achieved (traditional knowledge is fully respected and there is effective participation from communities)

Please add comments on the progress made (where applicable).

> Target is not applicable for Croatia

XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

(SPMS Target 15: The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.)

In the current reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 15 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species? (see text above, and the answers given in Section V concerning SPMS Target 1 on awareness)

(select all that apply)

- Education campaigns in schools
- Public awareness campaigns
- Capacity building
- Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives
- Capacity assessments/gap analyses
- Agreements at policy level on research priorities
- Other (please specify):

>

- No steps have been taken

Please describe the contribution these steps have made towards achieving the results defined in Target 15:

Education campaigns in schools

> Project "Zelena učilica" is the educational program that has been conducted by association BIOM in elementary schools with the aim to educate children on the importance of preserving the natural environment and biodiversity with the emphasis on birds. Under this Project, there has been developed a print "Friend of the birds: handbook for young ornithologists".

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<https://www.biom.hr/vijesti/ucimo-o-prirodi-od-malih-nogu-projekt-zelena-ucilica/>

Public awareness campaigns

> Celebration of the World Migratory Bird Day in Croatia every year from 2006, in the second week of May. The main goals of these events are raising public awareness of the need to protect the migratory birds and their habitats, water it is for resting, breeding or a flyway. These events are organized by civil organizations that work in nature protection, public institutions that manage protected areas and CAEN.

Since 1993 Dolphin Day has been traditional celebrated by BWI. The programme of the Dolphin Day varies each year, but usually includes lectures, exhibitions, workshops, games and sports competitions. World Sea Turtle Day is also celebrated in Croatia, mostly by the Aquarium Pula and Marine Educational center Pula.

Also, since 2014 World Migratory Freshwater Fish Day is being celebrated in Croatia, mostly by the NGO (Croatian Institute for Biodiversity, ECO PAN).

International Bat Night events are organized each year by a number of public institutions that govern national parks, nature parks and protected areas on county or local level, as well as zoological gardens and natural history museums, in cooperation with bat organisations (Croatian Biospeleological Society, Association for Bat Conservation Tragus) and individual bat experts.

Capacity building

>

Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives

> Project Spring Alive (BIOM)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<https://www.biom.hr/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/letakmali.pdf>

<http://www.springalive.net/hr-hr>

Capacity assessments/gap analyses

>

Agreements at policy level on research priorities

>

Other

>

What assistance (if any) does your country require in order to build sufficient capacity to implement its obligations under the CMS and relevant Resolutions of the COP?

(select all that apply)

- Funding support
- Technical assistance
- Education/training/mentoring
- Other skills development
- Provision of equipment or materials
- Exchange of information & know-how
- Research & innovation
- Mobilizing volunteer effort (e.g. citizen science)
- Other

>

XIX. Resource Mobilization

(SPMS Target 16: The mobilization of adequate resources from all sources to implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species effectively has increased substantially.)

During the reporting period, has your country made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

- Yes, made available for activities within the country
- Yes, made available for activities in one or more other countries
- No

To which particular targets in the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

(SPMS, including targets: www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-plan-migratory-species-2015-2023-4)

> Target 1: People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use.

Target 9: International and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species fully reflects a migration systems approach, in

which all States sharing responsibility for the species concerned engage in such actions in a concerted way

Target 13: Priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with reference where relevant to CMS agreements and action plans and their implementation bodies

Target 15: The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

Please select only one option

- Increased
- The same
- Decreased
- Not known

During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please select the source(s) concerned (select all that apply):

- Multilateral investment bank
- The Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Other intergovernmental programme
- Private sector
- Non-governmental organization(s)
- Individual country governments/government agencies (please specify)

>

- Other

> LIFE program

To which particular targets in the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

(SPMS, including targets: www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-plan-migratory-species-2015-2023-4)

> Target 9: International and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species fully reflects a migration systems approach, in which all States sharing responsibility for the species concerned engage in such actions in a concerted way

Target 13: Priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with reference where relevant to CMS agreements and action plans and their implementation bodies

Which migratory species have benefited as a result of this support?

> Transboundary LIFE Euroturtles project (Collective actions for improving the conservation status of the EU

sea turtle populations) (2016-2021). The objective of the project is to improve the conservation status of the EU populations of two sea turtle priority species, the loggerhead turtle and green turtle.

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

Please select only one option

- Increased
- The same
- Decreased
- Not known

Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring future support in your country? (Name up to three specific types of activity).

> Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favorable conservation status

Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.

International and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species

Please add any further comments you may wish on the implementation of specific provisions in COP Resolution 10.25 (Rev. COP12) on Enhancing Engagement with the Global Environment Facility.

> /